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A NEW JERSEY NEWSLETTER

POPULATION AND CENSUS



Thomas H. Kean, Governor

Roger A. Bodman, Commissioner

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FOCUS: STATE DATA CENTER

PUBLICATIONS & TAPES

The next few pages provide up-to-date listings of New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) publications and computer tape holdings. Both listings include brief descriptions of the publications and tapes. Publications may be obtained by completing the order form on the last page of this newsletter. Several publications are out-of-print but are available for review at all NJSDC departments, county planning boards, and NJ depository libraries. Access to the tapes varies by type of requestor and the appropriate agency to contact is indicated before the detailed listing of tapes.

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N J S D C
P U B L I C A T I O N S

During the past few years, several reports have been prepared by the New Jersey State Data Center. These are listed below with a brief description, an indication as to which ones are out-of-print and for which there is a charge. All NJSDC network agencies have received copies of these publications. Out-of-print NJSDC publications may be reviewed at any of these agencies.

NJ 1980 Census Counts of Population by Race and Spanish Origin: State, county, and municipal data: total population, five race groups, Spanish origin. (Free)

NJ Population Per Household, 1970 & 1980: State, county, and municipal data: total population, household population, group quarters population, occupied housing units, population, per household. (Free)

NJ Population by Age and Household Type and Relationship: State, county, municipal data: total and 65 years of age and over population by family household status (householder, spouse, other relative, nonrelative), nonfamily household status male householder, female householder, nonrelative), and group quarters status (inmate of institution, other). (\$2.50)

NJ Population by Race, Spanish Origin and Age Group: State, county, and municipal data: total and Spanish origin population for age groups (under 5 years, 5-17 years, 18-64 years and over) by race (white, black, other). (\$2.50)

NJ Population by Age and Sex: State, county, and municipal data total and female population by age groups (under 5 years, 5-17 years, 18-24 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years and over, median). (\$2.50)

Income and Poverty in New Jersey: State, county, and municipal data: median household income, median family income, per capita income, and percentage of persons and families below the 1979 poverty level. (\$2.50)

County Profiles: State, and all 21 counties: Tabulations of 100% data items from 1980 census questionnaire; divided into three separate reports.

Volume I: Characteristics of Persons; persons by age, sex, race and Spanish origin; median age; person per household, etc. (Free)

Volume II: Characteristics of Households and Families; marital status, households, occupied housing units, etc. (Free)

Volume III: Characteristics of Housing Units; year-round housing units, units by value, complete plumbing facilities, etc. (Free)

Municipal Profiles: State, counties, and all 567 municipalities: same format as County Profiles; greater geographic coverage.

Volume I: Characteristics of Persons (\$20.00)

Volume II: Characteristics of Household & Families (\$20.00)

Volume III: Characteristics of Housing Units (\$20.00)

Volume IV: Characteristics of the Labor Force; Parts A & B; profile of labor force and employment characteristics from 1980 census sample data, part A: Atlantic thru Hudson; Part B: Hunterdon thru Warren (\$20.00)

NJ Personal Income, 1969-1980: Updated periodically; data from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce; for the U.S., State, and its 21 counties; income by type, per capita estimates, and disposable personal income. (\$2.50)

Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics: Data from the 1980 census based on a 1% sample; includes data for U.S., New Jersey, and Newark SMSA. (\$2.50)

*Summary Data for Selected Economic Censuses of New Jersey 1977: Report summarizes data for State and all counties from 1977 Economic Censuses of Construction, Manufacturers, Services, Trade, the Agricultural Census of 1978, and Government Census of 1977. (Free)

County Summary 1980: State and all 21 counties; summarizes data from various agencies including NJ Depts. of Education, Health, and Treasury, the NJ Division of Motor Vehicles, the Division of Planning and Research, and the 1980 census. (Free)

*Reference Manual 1980, the New Jersey State Data Center Guide to Census Bureau Statistics: Intended to help data users in New Jersey to become familiar with 1980 census subject content, methods of accessing data, and major products from the 1980 census in printed and machine-readable form. (Free)

*Preliminary 1980 Census Counts: What Lies Ahead for New Jersey: Presents the proceedings and summaries of the participants' presentations at the November 12, 1980 New Jersey State Data Center sponsored conference. (Free)

*Prospects for New Jersey: Data for Decisionmakers: Presents the proceedings of the participants' presentations at the

November 11, 1981 New Jersey State Data Center sponsored conference. (Free)

What 1980 Census Data Means for NJ: Presents the proceedings of the participants' presentations at the November 10, 1982 New Jersey State Data Center sponsored conference. (Free)

Hotel-Casino Employee Migration to the Atlantic City Region: Presents the first NJ State government attempt to quantify and describe the migration of hotel-casino employees to the Atlantic City region; current and past county residence as well as estimates of the level of migration are shown; some demographic characteristics of hotel-casino employees by migrant and nonmigrant status are also presented; data based on survey done by NJ Department of Labor and Casino Control Commission. (Free)

Guide for Computing Standard Errors 1980 Census of Population and Housing Sample Tabulations: Designed to be used in conjunction with other publications of 1980 census sample tabulations to compute standard errors and appropriate confidence intervals; contains a brief description of sample data, examples of computing standard errors and tables of "Standard Error Adjustment Factors" and sampling rates for New Jersey data. (Free)

Statistical Source Directory for NJ State Government: Lists and briefly describes statistical information generated or maintained by the various agencies of State government; selected directories and sources of published maps are also included. (\$2.50)

*publication out-of-print

NJSDC COMPUTER TAPE HOLDINGS

The following list presents the computer tape holdings of the New Jersey State Data Center and a brief description of the data found on each tape.

For information regarding fees for tape copying or special tabulations, data users should follow this procedure:

Requestor	Resource Agency
Academics, business	Princeton University Computer Center 609/452-6052 Rutgers University Computer Center (CCIS) 201/932-2483; Professional data corporations

- County, local governments Regional Planning Commission; Princeton or Rutgers -- see above; County Planning Board
- State government New Jersey Department of Labor
- Age, Race, and Sex Estimates 1970-78: New Jersey by county. July 1 population estimates for counties and the state by age pentads for total population, males, females, by whites/nonwhites. Experimental data.
- Agriculture Census, 1978: Arkansas, California, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and New York. Farm data for counties with 10 or more farms.
- Annual Housing Survey: 1974-Newark; 1975 & 1978-Paterson/Clifton/Passaic; 1975 & 1978-Philadelphia/NJ; 1976-New York/NJ; 1976-Allentown/Bethlehem/Easton; 1977-Newark. Housing data, inventory changes, quality of housing/neighborhoods, characteristics of recent movers.
- CENSPAC 1, II, III, and 3.1 (with and w/o STF3 table programs). Census software package for use with summary statistics and microdata files.
- 1960 Census - Public Use Sample: New Jersey, part of Pennsylvania. A 1-in-100 sample of 1960 census 25% sample issue records file. Housing items, household items, person items.
- 1970 Census - Public Use Sample: County groups (northern New Jersey and contiguous counties); New Jersey counties. Microdata items on housing, households, persons.
- 1970 Census: New Jersey. Population and housing data from First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Counts. Sample and 100% data.
- 1970 Census-MEDLIST: New Jersey and geographic codes for counties, Minor Civil Divisions, places.
- 1980 Census - Richmond (Virginia) Dress Rehearsal: Test tape versions of Summary Tape file 1A & B, PL94-171, and MARF.
- 1980 Census - PL94-171: New Jersey. Total population counts plus provisional race groups (5) and Spanish origin counts.
- 1980 Census - Summary Tape File 1A (STF1A): New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This file contains basic tabulations of complete count data. Population items tabulated include age, race, sex, marital status, Spanish origin, household type, and household relationship. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, contract rent, value, condominium status, number of rooms, and plumbing facilities. Geography included to blockgroup/enumeration district.

Summary Tape File 1B (STF1B): New Jersey. Identical tables and format of STF1A, differing only in geographic coverage. Geography included to block level.

Summary Tape File 1C (STF1C): National File. Identical tables and format as 1A and 1B differing only in geographic coverage.

Summary Tape file 1D (STF1D): Summarize data for Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress. Reflects redistricting based on 1980 census results.

Summary Tape file 2A (STF2A): New Jersey. This file contains detailed tabulations of 100% data. Separate summaries by selected race categories and Spanish origin. File A provides summaries for SMSA's, counties or county equivalents, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, and totals for census tracts split by county components.

Summary Tape File 2B (STF2B): New Jersey. Identical tables and format of STF2A, differing only in geographic coverage.

Summary Tape File 3A (STF3A): New Jersey. Primarily contains sample data inflated to represent the total population. Also, contains 100% counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. File A provides summaries for state, county, MCD or CCD, places, census tracts or BNA, and Block Groups or ED's.

Summary tape file 3C (STF3C): United States. Identical tables and format as STF3A, differs only in geographic coverage.

1980 Census - 1970-Pre 1980 Tract Relationships. The file presents a "rough" comparability between 1970 census tracts and pre 1980. In addition, it has a number of pre 1980 census tracts with territory in common with the 1970 tract and the number of 1970 tracts with territory in common with the pre 1980 tract. Pre 1980 tracts identified as of late 1978. This file was derived from a clerical operation, and hence, the tract comparisons have general rather than precise comparability.

1980 Census - Persons and Housing Unit Counts for Tracts and Minor Civil Divisions: The file has counts for total population, population in group quarters, total housing units, and occupied housing units.

1980 Census - Master Area Reference File (MARF): New Jersey. Contains the geographic items from Summary Tape File 1 (STF1), as well as population counts by race and Spanish origin, the number of one-person households, the total num-

ber of housing units, the number of occupied housing units, and the number of owner-occupied housing units.

1980 Census - County and Minor Civil Division by ZIP Code: Relates ZIP codes to counties, to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) and in New England, to CCD's. The counties, SMSA's, MCD's, and codes represent geography as it existed in 1979. This file is a byproduct of a file called DOZIP that was used in various operations during the 1980 census.

1980 Census - Equal Employment Opportunity File (EEO): New Jersey. Contains data on all persons in the civilian labor force in New Jersey. File contains two basic tabulations; detailed occupation by sex, race Hispanic origin, and years of school completed by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Provides data for states, counties, SMSA's, and cities with a population of 50,000 or more.

1980 Census - County Boundary File: New Jersey. A series of records containing FIPS State and county codes, county name, geographic centroid, and geographic extent of county. Other county information includes 1980 census population count; 1980 area measurement figures for land, water, and land/water, total; and a series of coordinate records for each geographic area boundary. Geographic coverage by state and counties.

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economic Projections. Third and Fourth tapes on file; presents data on earnings and employment in 14-industry detail and population in total only.

Computer Programs for Demographic Analysis: Collection of programs and subroutines which perform a variety of demographic and statistical calculations.

County Business Patterns: 1974-76 U.S./SMSA summary; 1974-78 Mid-Atlantic States. Characteristics of the economic activity of counties at the two-, three-, and four-digit level of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code.

County-City Data Books: Consolidated files 1944-1977. A variety of statistical information for counties, SMSAs, and cities.

Current Population Survey: March CPS-Annual Demographic Files 1970-1982, June CPS - 1980, 1981. Provides comprehensive data on the employment status, occupation and industry of persons 14 years and older. Characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are shown for each person in the household enumerated.

GBF/DIME: Allentown/Bethlehem/Easton, Atlantic City, Jersey City, Long Branch/Asbury Park, New Brunswick/Perth Amboy/

Sayreville, New York, Newark, Paterson/Clifton/Passaic, Philadelphia, Trenton, Vineland/Millville/Bridgeton, Wilmington. Computerized versions of the Metropolitan Map Series plus street segment address range, ZIP codes, and x-y coordinate values at intersections.

Government Employment 1977: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont. October 1977 employment and payroll figures for county areas, states, U.S.

Government Finances 1977 and 1981: New Jersey, New York. Detailed financial data for counties, states.

Census of Manufacturers, 1977 Summary Statistics File: Data coverage for all establishments engaged in manufacturing as defined in the 1972 revised SIC Manual. Presents data summaries of the two-, three-, or four-digit industry level. Gives the total number of establishments, the number of establishments with 20 or more employees, payroll, number of production workers, production manhours, production wages, value added by manufacturer, cost of materials, value of shipments, and capital expenditures.

Population Estimates for Revenue Sharing, 1973-78: New Jersey. Population estimates July 1 for counties, MCDs, and state.

Census of Retail Trade, 1977: New Jersey: Merchandise Line Sales, and Major Retail Centers. Data on retail establishments in the state, SMSAs, counties of 2,500+ population or 500+ firms, and cities of 2,500+ population or 500+ firms.

Census of Selected Service Industries, 1977 Summary Statistics File: Data presented details kind-of-business statistics (two-, three-, and four-digit industry levels) on number of establishments and receipts (total and with payroll), number of proprietorships and partnerships, annual and first quarter payroll, and number of paid employees.

Special Program Information Tape (SPIT). Fourteen separate computer programs that relate to the matching of records and computer mapping.

1976 Survey of Income and Education: All 9 Divisions of the U.S. Basic demographic, economic, and social characteristics which update decennial census series.

Census of Transportation, 1977-Commodity Transportation Survey: Provides statistics on the volume and characteristics of nonlocal commodity classification, means of transport, length of haul, and size of shipment.

Truck Inventory and Use: United States. Data by state include truck make, model, weight, type of ownership, leasing in-

formation, major use and principal products carried, maintenance information, and equipment data.

Census of Wholesale Trade: 1977 Summary Statistics File. Presents data on all wholesale establishments, including wholesale merchants, importers, exporters, manufacturers', agents, and brokers. Data include the number of establishments, sales, end-of-year inventories, operating expenses, payroll, and number of paid employees.

CENSUS '80 AND DATA NEWS

OCCUPATIONS: BY RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND SEX: FINDINGS FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

INTRODUCTION

According to the 1980 census, there were 3.5 million persons in New Jersey's experienced civilian labor force. Of these, 82% were white*, 11% were black*, 2% were other races*, and 6% were Hispanic. Thirteen major occupational groupings are listed in Table 1. As can be seen from the table, with the exception of other races and Hispanics, administrative support, including clerical, was the occupation-type of the largest proportion of the population--about 20%. On the other hand, almost 30% of the other races population have as their occupation, professional specialties, while approximately 29% of the Hispanics are machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Not surprisingly, the least prevalent occupations are farming, forestry, and fishing, and private household.

These data were excerpted from a special 1980 census tabulation, the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) file. The file contains two tables for all states, counties, and places with a

*Non-hispanic; "other races include Asian and Pacific Islanders; Eskimos, and Aleuts; and, all other races.

population of 50,000 or more. Table 1 is detailed occupation (514 categories) by sex. Table 2 is years of school completed by age and sex. Both of these tables are detailed for twelve race/Spanish origin groups. This article will highlight only some of the occupational data for New Jersey. (See the end of the article for the availability of the more detailed data.)

An important concept to keep in mind is that the data are for the experienced civilian labor force. That is, the EEO file includes persons living in New Jersey in 1980 who were employed or those unemployed who have worked at any time since 1975. By excluding those persons in the category "unemployed, no civilian worked experience since 1975," the EEO file essentially defines the experienced civilian labor force.

OCCUPATION BY RACE

As previously mentioned, the largest share of the white experienced civilian labor force was in administrative, including clerical occupations; secretaries, stenographers and typists accounted for 30% of these 578,500 persons. Approximately 13% of the whites were executives, administrators, classifying themselves as managers. A slightly less than one-third of these managers. A somewhat larger proportion (14%) had a professional specialty, and "teachers, except postsecondary" represented over one-third of this group. Persons in precision productions, craft, and repair occupations comprised 12% of the white experienced civilian labor force and one-third of these were in the construction trades. Sales occupations were indicated by 11% of the whites, and, not surprisingly, over half of these were sales workers, retail and personal services. Overall, with the exception of "precision production, craft, and repair" occupations, whites tended to be in white-collar occupations.

Although 20% of the black civilian experienced labor force were also in administrative support, including clerical occupations, unlike the whites, over 16% were in service, except protective and private household occupations. These included food preparation and service, personal service, health service, and cleaning and building service. The latter two accounted for 64% of the 61,400 blacks in these service occupations. In addition, the percentage of blacks represented as machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors was almost twice that for whites.

The occupational structure of the "other races" category differs in several respects from that of the whites and blacks. Most significant is that 30% were professional specialists. The

TABLE 1
EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*
NEW JERSEY

	Total	Non Hispanic			Hispanic
		White	Black	Other	
Experienced Civilian Labor Force	3,497,407	2,856,789	375,257	57,289	208,072
Labor Force					
Executive, Admin., and					
Managerial	413,976	374,548	21,487	7,336	10,605
Professional Specialty	456,069	393,050	33,898	16,901	12,220
Technicians & Related Support	105,935	87,509	10,268	4,487	3,671
Sales	345,959	311,484	18,149	3,968	12,358
Admin., Support Including					
Clerical	691,527	578,548	74,903	7,725	30,351
Private Household	15,467	7,158	7,065	332	912
Protective Service	69,816	57,889	9,357	429	2,141
Service, except protective					
and private household	324,573	239,069	61,434	4,226	19,844
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	29,009	25,833	1,842	123	1,211
Precision Prod., Craft & Repair	413,988	353,882	31,070	3,815	25,221
Machine Operators, Assemblers					
and Inspectors	324,530	203,489	55,146	5,694	60,201
Transportation & Material Moving	150,144	115,529	23,425	793	10,397
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners					
Helpers, and Labors	156,414	108,801	27,213	1,460	18,940

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Experienced Civilian Labor Force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor Force					
Executive, Admin., and					
Managerial	11.8	13.1	5.7	12.8	5.1
Professional Specialty	13.0	13.8	9.0	29.5	5.9
Technicians & Related Support	3.0	3.1	2.7	7.8	1.8
Sales	9.9	10.9	4.8	6.9	5.9
Admin., Support Including					
Clerical	19.8	20.3	20.0	13.5	14.6
Private Household	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.4
Protective Service	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.7	1.0
Service, except protective					
and private household	9.3	8.4	16.4	7.4	9.5
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6
Precision Prod., Craft & Repair	11.8	12.4	8.3	6.7	12.1
Machine Operators, Assemblers					
and Inspectors	9.3	7.1	14.7	9.9	28.9
Transportation & Material Moving	4.3	4.0	6.2	1.4	5.0
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners					
Helpers, and Labors	4.5	3.8	7.3	2.5	9.1

Note: *Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked since 1975.
Source: 1980 Census, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) file.

largest population subgroup of the "other races" in New Jersey were Asian and Pacific Islanders; 87% (50,015 persons) of the "other races" civilian experienced labor force were Asian and Pacific Islanders, and 32% of these had professional specialties. The predominant professional specialties for this group were engineers and medical professions. Conversely, "other races" were the least likely to be administrative support, including clerical occupations; or in precision production, craft and repair; or service, except protective and private household.

Another occupational pattern emerges for Hispanics. In this case, 29% were machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors, with almost half represented as machine operators, assorted materials. Comparable to blacks, only about 5% of the Hispanic civilian experienced labor force were executives, administrators and managers, but a smaller percentage of Hispanics had professional specialties as compared to blacks. Hispanics were similar to the "other races", however, in that only about 14% were in administrative support, including clerical occupations -- compared to an overall state average of 20%. At the same time, Hispanics were similar to whites with respect to precision production, craft and repair occupations--about 12%.

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES

Tables 1 displays the occupations of the total civilian experienced labor force by race. These data for females only are provided in Table 2. According to the 1980 census, 1.5 million women in New Jersey were part of the civilian experienced labor force. Of these, 80% were white, 13% were black, 2% were other races, and 6% were Hispanics. This varies from the total pattern for only the whites and blacks. The general occupational pattern of females is that 35% were in administrative support, including clerical occupations; 15% had professional specialties; and 13% were in service, except protective and private household occupations. In all cases, females were more likely to be in these occupations than males. Also, a larger proportion of females were in sales-related occupations (11%) than males

	Percent of Civilian Experienced Labor Force	
	Males	Females
Executives, Administrators, Managers	15.4%	7.1%
Precision Production, Craft & Repair	19.2%	2.0%
Transportation and Material Movers	6.9%	0.9%
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, & Laborers	5.9%	2.5%

TABLE 2
FEMALE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*
NEW JERSEY

	Total	Non Hispanic			Hispanic
		White	Black	Other	
Experienced Civilian Labor Force	1,498,334	1,195,312	189,990	24,576	88,456
Executive, Admin., and Managerial	107,115	92,818	9,504	1,794	2,999
Professional Specialty	220,653	185,323	22,368	6,671	6,291
Technicians & Related Support	42,756	32,990	6,196	2,089	1,481
Sales	161,638	143,086	10,677	1,955	5,920
Admin., Support Including Clerical	526,577	444,640	56,233	5,097	20,607
Private Household	14,740	6,742	6,841	281	876
Protective Service	9,893	7,569	1,893	67	364
Service, except protective and private household	188,798	140,872	37,192	2,298	8,436
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	4,516	4,196	196	12	112
Precision Prod., Craft & Repair	29,280	20,349	4,354	535	4,042
Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors	141,528	82,357	26,136	3,106	29,929
Transportation & Material Moving	12,968	10,266	1,392	89	1,221
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners					
Helpers, and Labors	37,872	24,104	7,008	582	6,178

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Experienced Civilian Labor Force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive, Admin., and Managerial	7.1	7.8	5.0	7.3	3.4
Professional Specialty	14.7	15.5	11.8	27.1	7.1
Technicians & Related Support	2.9	2.8	3.3	8.5	1.7
Sales	10.8	12.0	5.6	8.0	6.7
Admin., Support Including Clerical	35.1	37.2	29.6	20.7	23.3
Private Household	1.0	0.6	3.6	1.1	1.0
Protective Service	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.4
Service, except protective and private household	12.6	11.8	19.6	9.4	9.5
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Precision Prod., Craft & Repair	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2	4.6
Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors	9.4	6.9	13.8	12.6	33.8
Transportation & Material Moving	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.4
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners					
Helpers, and Labors	2.5	2.0	3.7	2.4	7.0

Note: *Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked since 1975.
Source: 1980 Census, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) file.

(9%). On the other hand, females were less likely than males to be executives, administrators, and managers; precision production, craft, and repair workers; transportation and material movers; and, handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.

The occupational structure of white females, for the most part, mirrors that of all females. Of the 37% in administrative support, including clerical occupations, secretaries, stenographers and typists accounted for over one-third. Of the 16% white females with a professional specialty, 50% were "teachers, except post secondary." White females were more prevalent as executives, administrators, and managers and in sales occupations than females in general. With respect to sales, 103,400 of the 143,100 white females in this category were sales workers, retail and personal services.

Black women are less likely to be in administrative support including clerical occupations than whites--30% versus 37%. And, as with blacks overall, they were less likely to be executives, administrators, and managers or have a professional specialty. However, black females were far more likely to have professional specialties than black males--12% versus 6%. Of these, half were teachers, except postsecondary. Black females, more than any other race/Hispanic group, were involved in "service, except protective and private household" occupations (20%), particularly in the health services.

As with "other races" overall, a large share of the females had professional specialties, and unlike white and black females, almost half of these were in health assessment and treatment occupations. "Other races" females, conversely, were least likely to be in administrative support, including clerical or service, except protective and private household occupations.

By far, the largest percentage of Hispanic females in the civilian experienced labor force--one third--were machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Textile, apparel, and furnishings machine operators represented 11,800 of these 29,900, while 10,000 were "machine operators, assorted materials." Smaller percentages of Hispanic females were executives, administrators, and managers or had a professional specialty than any other race/Hispanic group. However, Hispanic females were more likely to have professional specialties than Hispanic males--7% versus 5%, but, less likely to be executives, administrators, and managers--3% versus 6%.

SUMMARY

The 1980 census data on occupations of the civilian experienced labor force show that the occupational structure of New Jersey's labor force varies by race/Hispanic group and sex. Although no analysis has been provided on changes since 1970, due in part to comparability problems, other studies done on the national level, have shown that there have been shifts, both overall and between races and sexes. With the trend away

from an industrial/manufacturing economy has come a concomitant movement toward more white-collar occupations. At the same time, changes in social attitudes and affirmative action programs among other factors have provided the opportunity for females and minorities to choose their occupations.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Occupational data on New Jersey's civilian experienced labor force is available from several sources. The Division of Planning and Research's New Jersey State Data Center and Bureau of Labor Force Statistics have published the data for the state and 21 counties in a report entitled, "1980 Census Data for Affirmative Action Programs." The publication contains data by race/Hispanic and sex for over 90 occupations. Copies are available for \$10.00 each prepaid from C. Ronald Parker, Chief, Bureau of Labor Force Statistics, Division of Planning & Research, Department of Labor, CN383, Trenton, NJ 08625-0383.

The above publication is also available for review purposes only at all New Jersey depository libraries, New Jersey state agencies, and the 21 county planning boards. In addition, more detailed data, that is, data for 514 occupations are available for review at the State and Newark Public Library and at each county planning board (own county data only). For a list of these New Jersey State Data Center contacts, write to Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director, New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning & Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION MOBILITY

Over one-third of New Jersey's 1980 population age 5 years and over lived in a different house than in 1975. However, of these 2.5 million persons, 1.4 million had moved only to a different house in the same county. And, although 1.1 million resided in a different county in 1975, 52% of these had lived in New Jersey in 1975. Thus, the number of people (539,000) who had moved to New Jersey since 1975 was a mere 8% of the total 1980 population 5 years old and over. At the same time, 764,000 people moved from New Jersey to other states, resulting in a net outmigration of 225,000 persons from 1975 to 1980.

Nationally, 45% of the 1980 population lived in a different house in 1975 and 22% of these had moved from one state to another. New Jersey's population was the second least mobile,

after Pennsylvania's, of which only 34% resided in a different home in 1975. Alaska's population, on the other hand, was the most mobile from 1975 to 1980, with 65% having changed their place of residence. In general, the population of the northeast Region, particularly the Middle Atlantic states, tended to be the least mobile while that of the West Region, the most.

TABLE 1
RESIDENCE IN 1975 BY RESIDENCE IN 1980
NEW JERSEY

Total, 5 Years Old & Over*	6,904,154		
Same House	4,248,897		
Different House**	2,513,286		
Same County	1,383,668		
Different County**	1,129,618		
Same State	590,529		
	In-Migration to New Jersey	Out-Migration From New Jersey	Net Migration
Different State**	539,089	764,394	-225,305
Northeast Region	343,120	262,839	80,281
New England Div.	38,045	67,497	-29,452
Middle Atlantic Div.	305,075	195,342	109,733
New York	197,322	94,666	102,656
Pennsylvania	107,753	100,676	7,077
North Central Region	52,248	69,611	-17,363
East North Central Div.	41,473	53,654	-12,181
West North Central Div.	10,775	15,957	-5,182
South Region	107,340	314,539	-207,199
South Atlantic Div.	85,121	255,502	-170,381
Florida	25,342	134,150	-108,808
East South Central Div.	8,516	17,173	-8,657
West South Central Div.	13,703	41,864	-28,161
Texas	8,869	32,134	-23,265
West Region	36,381	117,405	-81,024
Mountain Div.	10,160	38,537	-28,377
Pacific Div.	26,221	78,868	-52,647
California	20,981	64,860	-43,879

Notes: *Includes 141,971 persons who resided abroad in 1975.

**Excludes 141,971 persons who resided abroad in 1975.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population Supplementary Report, to "State of Residence in 1975 by State of Residence in 1980," PC80-S1-9, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, March 1983.

With respect to migration across state lines, the following states had the highest proportions of their population which were immigrants during the five-year period: Wyoming, Alaska, and Arizona. In all three cases, at least 40% of the population which lived in a different house in 1975 than in 1980, had lived in a different state. At the other end of the spectrum, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York had less than 15% of their mobile population moving in from another state.

Where did New Jersey's 1980 population move from and where did it's 1975 population move to? Table 1 provides data on those areas of the nation with which there was the most exchange of population with New Jersey. In terms of immigration to the state, the origin of most of New Jersey's immigrants was New York (197,000) and Pennsylvania (108,000). In fact, almost 60% of all immigrants came from these states. Interestingly, the South Region was the origin of the second highest number of immigrants. However, the only positive net migration between New Jersey and other areas was within the Middle Atlantic Division. The most prevalent destinations for New Jerseyans were Florida (134,000), California (65,000), and Texas (32,000). Far more people move from New Jersey to these states than vice versa. And, on a regional basis, the South was the major recipient of New Jerseyans.

DATA AND AVAILABILITY

These data were obtained from a 1980 Census Supplementary Report, "State of Residence in 1975 by State of Residence in 1980."

This report presents early tabulations on the geographical mobility of persons 5 years old and over during the period 1975 and 1980. The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question #15 on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing sample questionnaire which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population.

These data are shown for individual states and District of Columbia and summarized to four regional and nine divisional levels for residence in 1980. The category "same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980). These persons are subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "different house, same county," "different county, same state," and "different state." The last group is further subdivided by state of residence in 1975. The category "abroad" includes those with resi-

dence in Puerto Rico, and outlying area of the United States, or a foreign country in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different state may be understated relative to the actual number of intercounty or interstate moves during the migration interval.

CITIES AND POVERTY

In 1979, according to the 1980 census, there was a substantial jump in poverty rates in Northern and Midwestern cities. Of the four northeastern cities ranked in the top 10, only Newark was among the Nation's 10 poorest in 1969. Paterson ranked 47th in 1969, but by 1979 was number 4 and, Jersey City's ranking went from 82nd to 17th. The pattern of New Jersey's cities exemplifies that of other northern and midwestern cities.

Six of the nation's ten poorest cities were in the South; however, southern cities have traditionally been the nation's poorest. But, somewhat surprising is that the list includes southern cities which were nowhere near the top in 1969. The poverty rate in Atlanta jumped 7 percentage points, shifting that city from 20th place to 2nd. Miami moved up 5 percentage points and thus jumped from 17th to 6th place. Baltimore climbed 4 1/2 percentage points and moved from 30th to 8th place. At the same time, poverty rates in several southern cities did decline slightly. Although still among the poorest, Macon and Savannah had a lower poverty rate in 1979 than in 1969.

Migration patterns were apparently one major factor in these changes. During the past decade, many northern and Midwestern cities lost substantial population; the increases in poverty within these cities most likely reflect the migration of more affluent residents, which left behind the poorer population.

These rankings are based upon the 1980 census "Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas" (PHC80-3) reports. The reports may be purchased from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or they may be reviewed at any federal depository library. Additionally, the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has published the poverty rates for all New Jersey municipalities. To

obtain the publication, "Income and Poverty," write to NJSDC, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 and enclose a check for \$2.50 payable to: NJ Department of Labor.

TABLE 1

POVERTY RATE IN 1979 AND 1969 FOR SELECTED CITIES WITH 100,000 PEOPLE OR MORE: 1980 AND 1970

Poverty rank			Percent of persons below poverty level	
-----			-----	
1979	1969	City	1979	1969
1	10	Newark, N.J.	32.8%	22.5%
2	20	Atlanta, Ga.	27.5	20.4
3	1	New Orleans, La.	26.4	26.8
4	45	Hartford, Conn.	25.2	17.0
4	47	Paterson, N.J.	25.2	16.6
6	17	Miami, Fla.	24.5	20.6
7	38	New Haven, Conn.	23.2	17.5
8	30	Baltimore, Md.	22.9	18.4
9	8	Macon, Ga.	22.4	23.0
10	2	Savannah, Ga.	22.3	26.5
11	41	Cleveland, Ohio	22.1	17.3
12	8	Birmingham, Ala.	22.0	23.0
13	58	Detroit, Mich.	21.9	14.9
14	15	Memphis, Tenn.	21.8	20.8
14	21	St. Louis, Mo.	21.8	20.3
16	12	Waco, Tex.	21.6	22.0
17	16	El Paso, Tex.	21.2	20.7
17	82	Jersey City, N.J.	21.2	13.7
19	25	Berkeley, Calif.	21.0	19.4
20	4	Columbia, S.C.	20.9	24.6

Note: *All cities with 100,000 or more.

CENSUS DATA FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 98TH CONGRESS

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has recently released the PHC80-4 series of publications which presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The congressional districts, as defined in this report, were those in effect for

election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Data from the 1980 Census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A.

This report contains text, a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the state which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries of counties, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional District Boundaries in cases where the state map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the state and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

Copies of the report, PHC80-4, Congressional districts of the 98th Congress, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, C.C. 20402 or from any of the U.S. Commerce Department district offices, located in major cities throughout this nation.

ESTIMATES OF NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION.
BY AGE: JULY 1, 1981 AND JULY 1, 1982

Many of the changes in New Jersey's age structure that occurred during the 1970s are continuing into the 1980s, according to recent estimates prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau. For example, the school-age population (5 - 13 years) has continued to decline since the 1980 census while the elderly population has increased. At the same time, as shown in table, some of the trends of the 1970s have reversed. For example, the number of children has increased.

As in previous decades, most of the discussion of age patterns can be linked to or discussed in relation to the "Baby Boom" generation, those who were born soon after World War II through the late 1950s. Also, as in previous decades, the post-1980 changes in New Jersey's age structure are similar to those for the United States as a whole.

Increases in the number and proportion of pre-school age children probably reflect the large number of "Baby Boom" women in child-bearing years who have begun to start families in recent years while decreases in the school age population (5 to 17 years) are indicative of the decline in child-bearing during

TABLE 1
RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE
FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY*

AGE GROUP	CENSUS COUNTS, APRIL 1, 1970	CENSUS COUNTS, APRIL 1, 1980	REVISED ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1981	PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1982
TOTAL, AGE AGES	7,171,112	7,364,823	7,421,000	7,438,000
UNDER 5 YRS.	589,801	463,289	472,000	478,000
5 TO 13 YRS.	1,266,474	985,754	952,000	928,000
14 TO 17 YRS.	530,955	541,818	522,000	499,000
18 TO 20 YRS.	322,957	382,235	384,000	378,000
21 TO 44 YRS.	2,153,897	2,507,690	2,592,000	2,654,000
45 TO 64 YRS.	1,613,234	1,624,266	1,616,000	1,602,000
65 YRS. & over	693,794	859,771	882,000	900,000

*The state estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand.

the 1960S and 1970S that occurred after the "Baby Boom". This smaller cohort is beginning to enter the college age years age years--18 to 20.

The influx of the "Baby Boom" generation into their prime working years can be seen in the increase in proportion of the population that is 21 to 44 years. The relatively small generation that preceded the "Baby Boom" is entering the 45 to 64 year old age group and contributing to that group's decline in size.

1980 MICRODATA FILES AVAILABLE (PUMS)

The public-use microdata samples from the 1980 census are now available. These files contain unidentified individual records from the census in a form that preserves confidentiality, yet makes it possible for users to design their own tabulations with considerable freedom.

In considering using the files, the user has several options with regard to the geographic scheme, sample size, coverage, and technical characteristics.

FILE CONTENT

In 1970, the microdata files came in two subject-matter versions, corresponding to the 15-percent and 5-percent sample (long-form) questionnaires. The 1980 files require no such choices. The A, B, and C samples (see below) all have the same data items. Each 1980 sample presents the full range of subject detail recorded in the long-form questionnaires. The data are extensive, ranging from age (in single years) to occupation (503 categories) to type of housing; in all, 136 variables. Since the data for household members are shown with housing information, users can study various interrelationships.

CHOOSING THE GEOGRAPHIC SCHEME

The three separate samples each feature a different geographic scheme (see Table 1).

A Sample. The "A" Sample, a 5-percent sample, is the only one of the three to identify every state. Over 1,150 "county groups" are also identified, each of which has at least 100,000 inhabitants and none of which crosses a state line. These county groups actually allow the identification of 350 individual counties of 100,000 or more inhabitants and 123 separate cities of 100,000 or more.

B Sample. The "B" Sample is a 1-percent sample. The county groups in the B Sample permit identification of as many Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) as feasible--to support interests among Federal agencies, national market researchers, and others for whom the SMSA is an important unit of analysis.

In all, 282 SMSA's are shown on the B Sample (there are only 180 on the A Sample), and the remaining 36 SMSA's are paired so that metropolitan territories can be analyzed collectively. Some of the identified SMSA's correspond to single county groups, while larger SMSA's are comprised of several county groups, one of which may be the SMSA central city.

There are 1,258 county groups on the B Sample, 135 of which are cities of 100,000 or more; 236 counties are derivable, substantially fewer than shown on the A sample.

Since SMSA's are a major feature of these files and many SMSA's have parts in more than one state, 39 of the B-Sample county groups cross state lines (If an SMSA crosses State lines, the part in each state must contain at least 100,000 persons for both SMSA and state codes to be given.) Thirty-one states are affected by these crossover county groups, and their files are incomplete, since records from the crossover county groups appear on a separate "State Code 99" file.

C Sample. The geographic identification on the "C" Sample, another 1-percent sample, is quite different from that of the other two samples. It has no county groups and identifies no SMSA's or individual counties. Instead its household records include geographic codes for overall types of area; specifically, rural and urban, the latter broken down into central cities, urban fringe, and other urban area.

The C Sample identifies 73 individual urbanized areas. Urbanized areas differ from SMSA's by including only the densely settled area (for example, suburbs) within and adjacent to the central city, excluding rural area and outlying urban area that may be within the corresponding SMSA.

In addition, the C Sample shows the 4 census regions, 9 census divisions, 27 states, and the District of Columbia. The remaining 23 states are shown in eight "State groups."

MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC LISTS

In many cases, these generalities will not give you enough information to select among the A, B, and C samples. Fortunately, the final Public-Use Microdata Samples Technical Documentation is now available and features a comprehensive set of geographic reference lists and maps.

TABLE 1
AREAS SHOWN IN THE 1980 PUBLIC-USE
MICRODATA SAMPLES

Characteristics

Sample size	5% 0.1%	1% 0.1%	1% 0.1%
Key areas identified			
Divisions	X	-	X
States	51	22	28
SMSA's of 100,000+	180	282	-
Counties of 100,000+	350	236	-
Cities of 100,000+	123	135	58
County Groups	1,154	1,258	-
UA's of 200,000+	-	-	73
Metro/Nonmetro	-	X	-
Urban/Rural	-	-	X

*Technical documentation includes a complete description of the geographic areas shown in these files.

Various appendixes list the states, SMSA's, counties, cities, and urbanized areas shown on the A, B, and C samples. Thirty-two pages of maps portray county groups on the A and B sample at a scale of 1:5,000,000--roughly 1 inch to 79 miles.

Due to the scale of these maps, however, it is not possible to show units (such as large cities) which subdivide counties. Therefore, whenever there is more than one county group within a county, the county is shaded and no county group numbers are shown. Users can identify the components of split counties by consulting the technical documentation, which provides the county group numbers for each portion of the shaded counties.

The technical documentation also comes with a comprehensive microfiche list of county group components.

The page-size maps in the documentaion will eventually become available in wall-size editions similar to maps in the GE-50 map series.

Although no maps have been prepared for the C Sample, the documentation lists all areas identified in the sample.

CHOOSING SAMPLE SIZE

As noted above, the basic sampling fraction for the A Sample is 5 percent, or 5 household records for every 100 households in the nation. The A Sample therefore contains about one-fourth of all the long-form questionnaires in the census, which went to about 19 percent of all households. The basic sampling fraction for the B and C samples is 1 percent.

You also have a third choice, since a 0.1 percent subsample is drawn from each of the A, B, and C samples, having the same geography as the larger files. Thus for studies of large populations, you can obtain any of three 1-in-1000 samples.

Choosing a smaller sample will save processing costs, but will give you data with less reliability. Thus the choice of sample size must represent a balance between the level of precision desired and the available resources.

Users of microdata files for state or SMSA estimates would normally use a 1- or 5-percent sample, while users concerned only with national figures can frequently get by with a 0.1-percent sample. Even national users may need a 1- or 5- percent sample if they contemplate extremely detailed tabulations or are concerned with very small segments of the population.

Chapter 3 in the technical documentation discusses the accuracy and reliability of the data and includes charts which allow you to estimate the impact of sampling variability on particular estimates. The text also discusses the most appropriate sample size.

CHOOSING GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Users have several other choices to make. The first depends on the geographic coverage needed. The 1- and 5-percent files are available for the entire nation or for desired states. The 0.1- percent (1-in-100) samples are available only as national files.

AVAILABILITY

The PUMS for New Jersey (all files) has been distributed to the Princeton University Computer Center (Judith Rowe, 609-452-6052), and Rutgers University Computer Center (Gert Lewis, 201-932-2483), and Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (Margie Baker, 215-592-1800). PUMs may also be accessed through the Educational Computer Network (ECN)--contact Gert Lewis for more information.

Copies of the files and documentation can be purchased from Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (301-763-4100).

1980 CENSUS DEVELOPMENTS
(AS OF JUNE 1983)

STF 4 - The first states in this series are being released, with all states expected by fall. Extracts of STF 4A for users who require data for the total population, and extracts of files 4B and 4C for users who need information on the total population or specified groups will also be made available. STF 4C is scheduled to be completed this fall.

STF3 - STF 3A fiche for several states are available. Most STF 3D (Congressional Districts) files have also been released. (See chart.) Each file requires a single reel of tape.

EEO Report - The supplementary report providing national level data is available from GPO for \$4.50 (S/N 003-024-05114-1). Comparable occupation tabulations, without race information, are available for Puerto Rico on a single reel of tape. The microfiche of state and county data should be available in June.

Geographic Identification Code Scheme - The machine-readable file is available on a single reel of tape. The printed report has been delayed and is now scheduled for June.

Neighborhood Statistics - STFs 1G and 3G for several states may be ready soon. These files will be released on a flow basis by state through September. There will also be a Neighborhood Equivalency File relating neighborhood definitions to census geography.

Congressional District Equivalency File - This file is expected soon and will contain component geographic areas down to the block group level for congressional districts of the 98th Congress.

School District Tabulations - Release of the maps and the first state files has been delayed until early summer.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNERS' GUIDE
TO USING THE 1980 CENSUS

ABSTRACT

"Transportation Planners' Guide to Using the 1980 Census" was prepared to assist the transportation planner in the use of the 1980 Decennial Census data. It provides a basic source of

reference related to data items available, forms of distribution, information on a tape file developed specifically for planning purposes, and examples of the many uses of the census data in transportation planning.

Chapter One serves as a summary of the information contained in Chapters Two through Six and provides information for the Executive who is considering the Census data and its uses for planning.

Chapter Two describes information available and reporting mechanisms used by the Census Bureau in their normal decennial data distribution.

Chapter Three presents the content of a special Urban Transportation Planning Package which brings together, in one tape release for each metropolitan area, those data items most useful to transportation planners. This tape is not a normal Census Bureau release and must be purchased. The most important features of this package include data available on a tract or zone basis and the trip information available for the journey-to-work.

Chapter Four describes some data collection efforts which may be considered by the planner to supplement the census data.

Chapters Five and Six present uses of the census data for analysis and model-related purposes, respectively. Uses covered include assessing the current situation, evaluating trends, transit planning, accessibility analysis, locating park-and-ride lots, land use and arterial spacing considerations, providing input to planning models as well as model calibration and development.

AVAILABILITY

The report was prepared by the COMSIS Corporation for the Urban Planning and Transportation Management Division of Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. The project was accomplished under a contract to provide planner aids to assist MPO and State officials in utilizing techniques, methodologies and data.

For more information, contact U.S. Department of Transportation, FHWA, Urban Planning & Transportation Mgmt. Div. (HHP-22), Washington, D.C. 20590.

SDC NETWORK NOTES

ANNUAL NETWORK MEETING

On May 3, 1983, almost 70 persons representing NJSDC network - affiliated agencies attended the annual meeting in Trenton, NJ. The topics discussed were diverse and included: overviews of the Pennsylvania and New York State Data Centers; census data and computers; data for developers and for addressing the Mt. Laurel II issue (i.e., municipalities being required to meet all housing needs); and finding one's way through census products.

Among the speakers were Bob Foss (NYSDC-City University of New York), Bob Bielski (PASDC-West Chester State College), Dave Lewis (U.S. Census Bureau), Gert Lewis (Rutgers University), Bob Mills (NJ Department of Environmental Protection), Woody Somers (Morris County Planning Board), Fred McCamic (Atlantic County Planning Board), Richard Brail (Rutgers University), Jim Hulsizer (Bergen County Planning Board), Bob Strong (Robert Strong Associates), Bill Kirk (Robert Brown Group), Martin Truscott (Monmouth County Planning board), and Beverly Railsback (NJ State Library).

The diversity of attendees, topics, and speakers exemplified the varied interest in and need for the NJSDC program.

ECONOMIC NOTES

NEW JERSEY PERSONAL INCOME: 1982

New Jersey per capita personal income increased to \$13,027 in 1982 from \$12,156 in 1981, an increase of 7.2%, according to estimates released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. New Jersey ranked third among all states in 1982 in per capita personal income, behind Alaska which was highest among the states with a per capita income of \$15,200 and Connecticut at \$13,687 in 1982.

The state figure was almost \$2,000 higher than the national per capita income estimate of \$11,056. The U.S. figure represents a 5.3% increase over the 1981 level. Total personal income in New Jersey was \$96.9 billion in 1982, up 7.7% from the \$90.0 billion estimated for 1981. U.S. total personal income was about \$2.6 trillion, a 6.4% increase from the 1981 estimate. Table 1 shows estimates for the nation and the state the past 11 years.

The ten highest per capita income states in 1982 were: Alaska \$15,200; Connecticut \$13,687; New Jersey \$13,027; California \$12,543; New York \$12,328; Maryland \$12,194; Illinois \$12,162; Wyoming \$11,970; Massachusetts \$11,921; and Delaware \$11,796. Mississippi had the lowest per capita income, \$7,792.

Questions about personal income should be addressed to the New Jersey State Data Center, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.

TABLE 1

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR THE UNITED STATES AND
NEW JERSEY: 1972 - 1982

Year	Total Personal Income		Per Capita Personal Income	
	(millions of dollars)		(dollars)	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
1972	\$ 39,469	\$ 944,852	\$ 5,380	\$ 4,515
1973	42,906	1,058,902	5,849	5,010
1974	46,521	1,162,203	6,342	5,448
1975	49,832	1,258,643	6,788	5,842
1976	54,082	1,385,201	7,364	6,367
1977	58,878	1,534,708	8,019	6,984
1978	65,138	1,727,032	8,855	7,776
1979	72,196	1,943,983	9,792	8,657
1980	80,708	2,154,049	10,941	9,483
1981	90,001	2,406,545	12,156	10,495
1982	96,898	2,559,904	13,027	11,056

1981 COUNTY PERSONAL INCOME

1981 ESTIMATES

Atlantic County personal income increased about 19% from 1980 to 1981 according to estimates released by U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Per capita personal income in the county was \$12,272 in 1981, up from \$10,324 in 1980. Atlantic's rise in personal income was driven by a spectacular gain in service sector earnings, which showed a 50% increase from 1980 to 1981. The service sector includes the hotel-casino industry. Estimates of 1980 and 1981 personal income are shown in Table 1 for all counties.

The state recorded an increase of 11% in personal income, from \$10,941 in 1980 to \$12,156 in 1981. Total personal income exceeded \$90 billion in 1981. Like Atlantic County, the

service sector (up 14%) showed the greatest growth among major industrial groups. Manufacturing earnings increased by about 7% from 1980 to 1981. Nationally per capita personal income increased by less than 11%, from \$9,483 to \$10,495.

Bergen with a per capita income in 1981 of \$15,857, Somerset at \$15,235, and Morris at \$14,169 remained the highest income counties in New Jersey. The Bergen figure was 51% higher than the comparable U.S. figure in 1981 and exceeded the state figure by \$3,701. Other counties with per capita incomes above the state average were: Union (\$13,368), Middlesex (\$12,465), Hunterdon (\$12,297), Atlantic (\$12,272), and Monmouth (\$12,199).

Salem County was estimated to have the lowest per capita personal income in New Jersey, \$9,097 in 1981. It also recorded the smallest increase, less than 8%, from 1980 to 1981. Total earnings in the county increased by about 6% compared with a 9% gain statewide from 1980 to 1981. Farm earnings which were down sharply in 1980 recovered somewhat, but were still well below the figure reported in 1979. Salem's neighbors, Cumberland and Gloucester counties, were also among the poorest in per capita personal income in 1981.

The strongest growth in per capita personal income was, as stated above, Atlantic's 19% increase. Cape May and Sussex counties had gains above 12% from 1980 to 1981. Five counties including Salem, Warren, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Camden showed per capita income increases below 10%.

DEFINITIONS

PERSONAL INCOME is the income of residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions to old age and survivors insurance, government retirement, and other social insurance programs, but before deduction of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from business, governments (federal, state, local, and foreign), households, and institutions. It consists of wages and salaries (in cash and in kind), various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income" (the largest item being employer contributions to private pension, welfare, and workers' compensation funds), proprietors' income (farm and nonfarm, the latter including the income of independent professionals and producer cooperatives), rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest income, and government and business transfer payments (in general consisting of disbursements to persons for services not currently rendered).

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME is the total personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the residents population of the area. In computing per capita income for the counties, BEA uses Bureau of the Census county population totals as of July 1 of the respective year.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The Bureau of Economic analysis publishes, in addition to total and per capita personal income estimates, much of the intermediate data used in arriving at the estimates. These items include: personal income by major sources, farm income and expenditures, transfer payments by major sources, and em-

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW JERSEY, AND NEW JERSEY COUNTIES --- 1980 AND 1981

	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME		PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME		CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME
	(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)		(DOLLARS)		1980 - 1981
	1980	1981	1980	1981	PERCENT
UNITED STATES	\$2,154,049	\$2,406,545	\$ 9,483	\$10,495	10.67%
NEW JERSEY	80,708	90,001	10,941	12,156	11.11
ATLANTIC	2,010	2,396	10,324	12,272	18.87
BERGEN	12,047	13,402	14,261	15,857	11.19
BURLINGTON	3,368	3,752	9,269	10,201	10.06
CAMDEN	4,522	4,987	9,577	10,498	9.62
CAPE MAY	763	875	9,226	10,380	12.51
CUMBERLAND	1,107	1,219	8,342	9,145	9.63
ESSEX	8,929	9,832	10,513	11,664	10.95
GLOUCESTER	1,711	1,916	8,506	9,318	9.55
HUDSON	5,559	6,132	9,935	11,034	11.06
HUNTERDON	976	1,093	11,121	12,297	10.57
MERCER	3,349	3,724	10,887	12,087	11.02
MIDDLESEX	6,664	7,474	11,158	12,465	11.71
MONMOUTH	5,527	6,217	10,956	12,199	11.35
MORRIS	5,203	5,857	12,736	14,169	11.25
OCEAN	3,041	3,438	8,727	9,696	11.10
PASSAIC	4,571	5,068	10,205	11,330	11.02
SALEM	546	594	8,452	9,097	7.63
SOMERSET	2,798	3,125	13,744	15,235	10.85
SUSSEX	1,123	1,272	9,607	10,762	12.02
UNION	6,074	6,720	12,041	13,368	11.02
WARREN	820	907	9,660	10,582	9.54

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

ployment by type and broad industrial sources. County estimates are produced in April or May of each year, approximately 15 months after the end of the reference year.

Annual state figures are released in preliminary form about 3 months after the close of the reference year and with revisions and greater component detail in August of each year for the preceeding calendar year.

Persons wishing to receive additional information on personal income data should write to the New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 or call (609)-292-2661.

COLLEGE DEGREE INCREASES LIFETIME EARNINGS

People completing four years of college can expect lifetime earnings averaging nearly 40% higher than high school graduates, according to a new Census Bureau report entitled "Lifetime Earnings Estimates for Men and Women in the United States." The report shows that, over their lifetimes, male college graduates can expect to earn between \$1.19 million and \$2.75 million while male high school graduates can expect from \$860,000 to \$1.87 million. The ranges for women are \$520,000 to \$1.12 million (college grads) and \$380,000 to \$800,000 (high school grads).

The publication provides only national data and includes information on expected lifetime earnings for men and women of different ages and educational backgrounds. Separate tables are based on year-round full-time employment.

The estimates are based on data collected in the March Current Population Surveys of 1979, 1980, and 1981. Projections assume that earnings differentials by age in the 1979-81 period will be representative of the future. They have been adjusted for estimated changes in yearly employment rates and life expectancy. All figures are for money earned between the ages of 18 and 64 and are expressed in 1981 dollars.

"Lifetime Earnings Estimates for Men and Women in the United States: 1979," Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 139, is available for \$4.50 from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

NUMBER OF NJ JOBS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS DECLINES

There were 175,000 factory and nonfactory jobs associated with the export of manufactured goods in New Jersey in 1981, down from 176,900 in 1980, according to a report just issued by the U.S. Census Bureau. This 1980-81 decline was not as precipitous as that for New York (from 377,000 to 372,000) and was about the same as for Pennsylvania (from 285,500 to 284,100). However, nationally the number of these type of jobs remained about the same at 4.8 million.

The publications, "Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products", one of the Bureau's 1981 Annual Survey of Manufactures reports, notes that these export related jobs constituted 5.4 percent of New Jersey's total civilian employment in 1981. For 1980, such jobs constituted 5.5 percent. However, four years earlier, this rate was only 3.9 percent. This pattern generally replicates that of the nation and all the states. In fact, every state experienced a percentage increase from 1977 to 1981.

Of the 175,00 New Jersey jobs related to manufacturing exports, 94,500 were in manufacturing and 80,500 were in New Jersey's nonmanufacturing industries that supply materials and services supporting manufactured exports. This included employment in trade, business, transportation, communication and utilities, agriculture, mining, and "other" industries. Trade industries and retail) accounted for 39,100 jobs supporting the export of manufactured products, and business services accounted for 21,400 jobs. The remaining 20,000 were divided almost equally between (1) transportation, communication, and utilities; and, (2) "other", including mining and agriculture. The data do not include the jobs involved in the export of nonmanufactured goods such as farm products or minerals, or of various services sold to foreigners such as transportation, hotels, insurance, motion pictures, or financial services.

The report, Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products, can be purchased for \$2.75 prepaid from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Copies may be review at any federal depository library.

GEOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHIC BASE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Census Bureau's Geography Division's plan for this decade is to develop an automated system of geographic support services, which involves the recording of all relevant available geographic information about an area into a single computer file. This file, once completed for an area, will permit the assignment of geographic classification codes to individual residential and business addresses, allow for the generation of maps for field operations and subsequent publications, and provide the geographic framework for tabulation of data to any unit whose boundaries have been recorded in the file. In essence, this automated system for the 1990 census will be the equivalent of the 1980 GBF/DIME-Files, the Master Area Reference Files (MARF), and a computerized representation of the maps in a single computer file. This file is called the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referenceing file or TIGER file.

To construct the TIGER file, the Geography Division of the Bureau has established a Geographic Base Development (GBD) program. The objective of the GBD program is to acquire up-to-date map base information and prepare the data for input into the TIGER file. An integral part of this program is the establishment of a geographic staff in each regional office which will carry out the phases of the GBD program associated with locating and assessing potential sources to revise the 1980 census maps and/or U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps (the map base for the TIGER file), and for the creation and/or maintenance of the address, reference files (GBF/DIME Files) which will be incorporated into the automated system. Utilization of the USGS maps (7-1/2'--1:24,000, 15'--1:26,500 or 30' x 60'--1:100,000-scale ployment by type and broad industrial sources. County estiquadrangles) for creation of the cartographic base of TIGER will result in a "seamless" map of the United States. For any geographic area defined, such as a township, borough, census tract, etc., the TIGER file will be able to produce a map at the desired scale by "carving out" the desired portion from the cartographic data base. No longer will an enumerator be required to use multiple map sheets, at possibly different scales, to produce a composite map of his/her assignment area. The portion of the TIGER file which contains non-confidential cartographic information is expected to be available to the public. Geography Division is working closely with USGS to accomplish this objective.

During calendar year 1983, the geographic staff in the regional offices will be completing the acquisition of map and address source materials for the urbanized areas (UAs) and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) designated as a result of the 1980 census. They also will begin the process of locating map sources for all counties which do not contain any 1980 UA. In their search for map and address source materials, the regional office geographic staff will contact county and local public agencies, such as planning departments, engineering offices, and emergency service agencies. They also will contact private groups as necessary to obtain the most current and accurate sources. In urbanized areas, all map and address sources materials are evaluated for quality by regional office staff prior to their use by the Bureau. Only sources which pass this quality evaluation against "ground truth" are used by the regional office staff. In areas where local agencies have agreed to perform the work to revise copies of census maps, the sources also will be approved by the regional office staff. Quality evaluation plans are being developed for non-UA counties.

Next year, the regional office geographic staff will extend the GBD program to counties which contain 1980 GFB/DIME-Files. In future years, the GBD program also will include the acquisition of information on the location of major employment centers along with commercial and residential building names. This information is required to assign geographic classification codes where the mailing address is not a "city type" (house number and street name) address.

Recently the regional office geographic staff completed a survey of each county to determine the extent to which city-type address systems are established and used. The staff currently is surveying public and private organizations to obtain information on the content and potential utility of local digital cartographic files which might be used in the construction of the Bureau's automated geographic support system.

For further information, contact the Geographic Specialist in the regional office. With the assistance of state and local agencies, the regional office geographic staff will develop the information received to produce an automated cartographic map base for use in the 1990 census which is superior to the map base for the 1980 census maps.

NJSDC PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

(Note: There is a Limit of 1 Copy of Each Free Publication Per Agency)
(Please Allow 3-4 weeks for Delivery)

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<u>1980 CENSUS PRODUCTS</u>			
NJ 1980 Census Counts of Population by Race & Spanish Origin	Free	_____	NA
NJ Population Per Household, 1970 & 1980	Free	_____	NA
County Profiles (all 21 counties & State)			
Sample Data from the 1980 Census (Avail. July 1983)	\$15.00	_____	_____
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Vol. III: Characteristics of Housing Units	\$20.00	_____	_____
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Vol. V: Income Statistics for NJ (Avail. July 1983)	\$20.00	_____	_____
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What 1980 Census Data Means for New Jersey Proceedings, A State Data Center Sponsored Conference November 10, 1982	Free	_____	NA
Statistical Source Directory for New Jersey State Government	\$ 2.50	_____	_____
Subscription to NJSDC "Population & Census" Newsletter	Free	_____	NA

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: New Jersey Department of Labor

MAIL TO: Connie Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center
Division of Planning & Research
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NOTICE

This newsletter will publicize any Census, population, planning and economic conference or seminar to be held in New Jersey. Please send all pertinent information, including the name and phone number of a contact person, to Connie O. Hughes, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, New Jersey Department of Labor CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.